

# FULBRIGHT SCORES DE GAULLE POLICY

Hays Also Attacks France  
at European Meeting

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4 — Senator J. W. Fulbright charged today that President de Gaulle's "European" solution to the problem of German reunification was "unrealistic" and would benefit only the Soviet Union.

Representative Wayne L. Hays asserted that France, while asking for short-term payments in gold, was "in our books" for \$6.4 billion of unpaid World War I debts.

This double-barreled denunciation of General de Gaulle's policies was delivered before the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, representing 18 European governments from Iceland to Turkey.

Senator Fulbright, an Arkansas Democrat, and Representative Hays, an Ohio Democrat, seconded by Senator John Sherman Cooper, Republican of Kentucky, defended American policy in South Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic in a prolonged question-and-answer period that followed the speeches.

Many of the European participants thought that this part of the meeting was less convincing than the set speeches. They felt that the United States delegation had failed to answer two questions that troubled the European allies.

The first of these was: Does the situation in South Vietnam

represent a civil war or a true invasion of the south from North Vietnam supported by the Communist power?

The second question as it was presented by Duncan Sandys, former British Defense Minister, asked whether the American view of interdependence with Europe extended to United States dependence on the European manufacture of a major weapon to defend the Western world.

What Mr. Sandys got in reply was a reminder that Americans bought the German Volkswagen and British Rolls-Royce engines. The question was not answered to Mr. Sandys's satisfaction.

In his attack on Gaullist policy Mr. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, took a low-keyed approach. He emphasized that there was no necessity now for bold action within the Atlantic community.

As an example, he approved the relaxation in the Administration's pressure for the creation of a mixed-manned nuclear force in Europe.

Advocating an indirect approach to German unity through closer ties with the East European states, Senator Fulbright predicted that this would weaken the Communist East German republic and pave the way for "its ultimate merger" with West Germany.

He rejected the idea that the German problem could be regarded as solely a European question. Noting the agreements that commit France to a four-power solution, including the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, he declared that it was "most unrealistic to suppose that a satisfactory solution on Germany could be reached without participation of the United States." Any negotiations from which

the Americans and the British were excluded, Mr. Fulbright predicted, would result in a disequilibrium of power, and "it is hard to imagine a solution under such circumstances other than one dictated by the Soviet Union."

Although there apparently is agreement in the Administration not to mention General de Gaulle or France directly in criticisms of his policy, Mr. Hays was quite as severe toward Gaullist policy as Mr. Fulbright.

The Ohio Congressman began by emphasizing the extent of American aid to Europe after World War II. He said that the "mutuality of interests" had not been observed by all the partners of the Atlantic alliance.

One of these partners, he declared, insists that "we pay their present short-term credits

in gold instead of in dollars." But, he added, "this particular credit country is on our books as due the United States \$6.4 billion for unpaid World War I debts which we have not pressed for payment."